### **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

## CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Crowder
Public Water Supply Name

D600003

	List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
confid	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer dence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Pleas	e Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper  On water bills  Other
	Date customers were informed: <u>6 /14/12</u>
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The Quitmon County Democrat
	Date Published: 6 /14/2012
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted:/_/
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERT	TIFICATION
the for	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in rm and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State tment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Ly	mett, W. B. land Your Class Wille (President Mayor Owner etc.)

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

### 2012 JUN -7 PM 12: 46

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Crowder PWS#: 0600003 June 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Middle Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Crowder have received lower to moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Hankins at 662.444.8822. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at 6:00 PM at town hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. TEST RESULTS Range of Detects or Contaminant Violation Date Level Unit **MCLG** MCL Likely Source of Contamination Collected Detected # of Samples Measure Exceeding -ment MCL/ACL **Inorganic Contaminants** 10. Barium 2010\* .01 Discharge of drilling wastes; Ν No Range 2 ppm discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp Ν 2010\* 7.8 100 100 13. Chromium .6 - 7.8ppb mills; erosion of natural deposits 14. Copper Ν 2009/11 .3 0 1.3 AL=1.3 Corrosion of household ppm plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

15. Cyanide	N	2010*	52.4	No Range	ppb		200	2	200 Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories		
16. Fluoride	N	2010*	.27	.2427	ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
17. Lead	N	2009/11	3	0 ppb 0		AL=	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits				
21. Selenium	N 2010* .7 No Range		No Range	ppb		50		50 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines			
Volatile Org	anic C	ontaminar	nts								
76. Xylenes	N	2010*	.0007	No Range	ppm		10		Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories		
Disinfectio	n By-	Products	3								
81. HAA5	N	2010*	10	No Range	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.		
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010*	33.44	No Range	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Chlorine	N	2011	.5	.13 – 1.37	ppm	0	MDR		Water additive used to control microbes		

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Town of Crowder works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2012 JUN 22 AM 9: 36

THE QUITMAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT 317 Locust St. P 0 Box 328 Marks, MS 39646 Phone 662-326-2181 Fax 662-326-2182 Email quitmancodemocrat@att.net

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

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## SECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Crowder PWS#: 0600003

2012 JUN 22 AM 9: 37

Wa're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant post is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from water drawing from the Middle Wilcox Aquater.

June 2012

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESU Range of Defects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUACE	Und Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contentration
Inorganic	Contam	inants				t- a-ramana.k	oralismos superior.	e de la companya de l
O. Basium	N	20101	.01	No Range	ppm .	21	7	Discharge of drilling wooles:
3. Chromium	- N							discharge from metal refineries erosion of railural deposits
4. Copper	- L	2010*	7.8	6-78	ppa	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milks; arcsion of natural deposit
77.		ZUGHTI	3		ppm	1:3	AL=13	Corresion of household planning systems: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

16. Cyanida	N	2010	•	82.4		No Range		Loob	-1	200	india.	نيين	N. 7.
18. Fluorida					8	H" HE		TT		, sw		200	Discharge from steakmetal factories, discharge from plastic
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17. Lesid	N	200g)	11	3		0	***************************************	ppě					Terniszer and aluminum factories
	1									Ø	AL	*15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of
21. Selemium	N	20101		.7		No Range		ppo	+	50	**********		netural deposits
eren er		1911								30		50	Olscharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of
Volatile Or	anic C	ontamin	ante			<del>-</del>	11.	2. 7.50 (1.2)	Ц.,				natural deposes; discharge from mines
76. Xylenes	N	2010*		0007		No Range							
						<b>/</b> 10 7 11.		tòm		10		10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from
Disinfection	n Bv-	Produc	ře	·						<u>L</u>		$\perp L$	chemical factories
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82. TTHM	N	20101	4		L.,		bbp		0		60	ly-Pr	oduct of drinking water action.
Total resionethanse]		2010	33	44	No	(Ptinge	ppb		0		80 1	ly-pr	oduct of drinking weter
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If present, clerated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been atting for several fleurs, you can maintaize the potential for lead exposure by austing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 inclinates hefere using water for drinking as cooking iff you are concerned about total and exposure by austing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 inclinates hefere using water you may wish to have your whier fested, information on lead in drinking state; it is not included as an attack to minimize exposure is available from the Sale Drinking Water Hottine or at 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water based.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances on the microbias inorganic or organic chemicals and radioscribe substances. All drinking water, including botted water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water Agency's Safe Director, Water Fielding at 1.800.425.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to containerants in drinking water than the general population, transpare-compromised persons such as persons with parents and persons with the peneral population, transpared compromised persons such as a stem of persons with the persons are personally and interest on the personal persons are providers, and interest on a personal persons a sections. These people should seek advice about drinking water microbiological containing its are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine 1-800-426-4791.

## "A MESSAGE FROM M9DH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING"

A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

If it socitishes with the Radionucides Rule, all community public water suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionucides beginning the suppliers were required to sample quarterly for radionucides beginning to the scheduled deedline, however, during an auxilt of the Message's State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and regularly and required to issue a wolstion. This is to notify you that as of the date, your water system has not completed the monitoring